

namely, the presence of a narrow, tapering, chitinous process extending far up into the ventral membrane at the base of the claspers.

♀. Unknown.

Type: ♂. Southern California.

The unique type is the fifth specimen (as numbered) of the series associated together by Dr. Le Conte under the name *mixta*. As in the case of the preceding type it remains in that collection.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND RECORDS OF LOCAL LEPIDOPTERA, AND DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW ABERRATIONS.

BY FRANK E. WATSON,

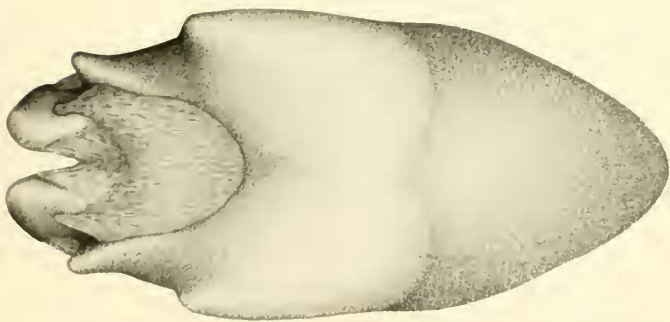
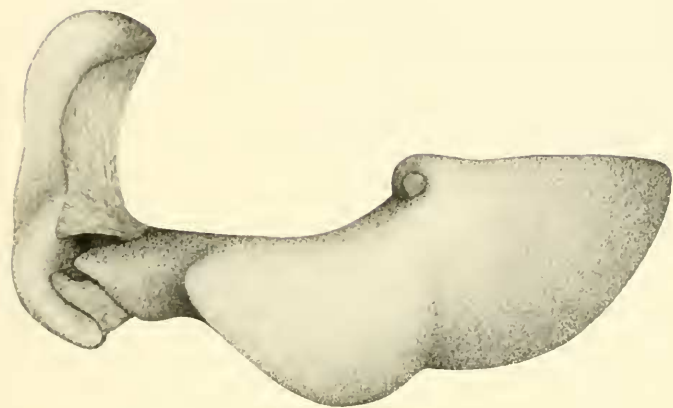
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUTTERFLY COLLECTING IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE SEASON OF 1920.

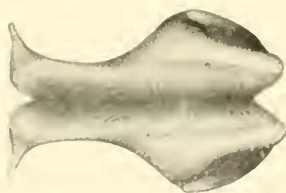
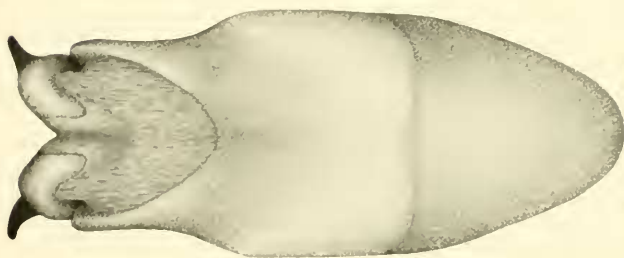
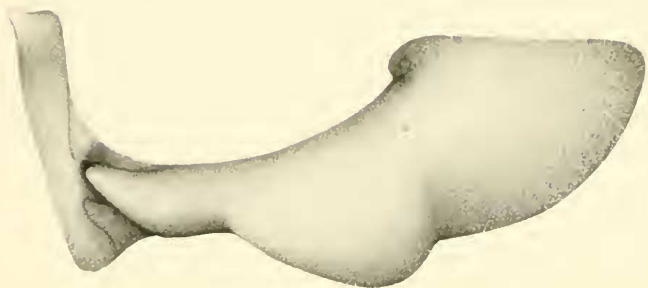
The exceedingly poor butterfly collecting in the vicinity of New York City this past season may perhaps be laid to the abnormal weather conditions, particularly to the greatly reduced amount of spring-like weather through March, April and May. Following a long cold winter, March was warm and springlike from the middle to the end of the month. It also had a remarkable number of clear days for that month in this vicinity. April gave us just five nice warm spring-like days. May was better with nineteen warm days, and being steadily warm after the 14th. The weather, during June, was normal. July and August were exceedingly hot, humid and rainy. When not actually raining it was damp and cloudy with rain threatening, so that there were few sunny days during these two months.

Cornus mass. a European Dogwood, produced its first flowers on April 1 in Colonial Park, New York City. The same shrubs last year flowered for the first time on March 18, *i.e.*, two weeks earlier. With the butterflies, at any rate, the season has apparently been about two weeks late, not becoming normal until about August 1.

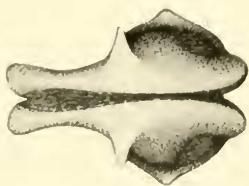
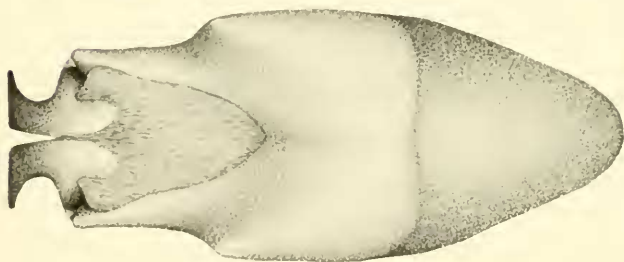
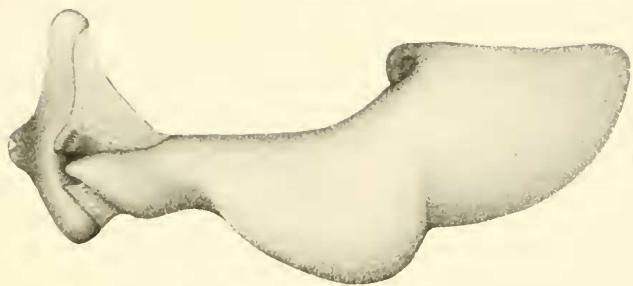
In Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, commencing with Au-



SERICA LECONTEI.



SERICA SPICULA.



SERICA OPPOSITA.